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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/796,167	03/10/2004	Atsuhiro Takeuchi	Q79698	3337
72875	7590	11/30/2007	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC			MARTIN, LAURA E	
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.				
Washington, DC 20037			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2853	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/30/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/796,167	TAKEUCHI, ATSUHIKO
Examiner	Art Unit	
Laura E. Martin	2853	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3-8,11 and 12 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3-8,11 and 12 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/12/07
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/02/2007 has been entered.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: "said deviation" should be changed to "said position deviation". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 5-9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arquilevich et al. (US 20020060709) in view of Endo (US 20020085057).

**Arquilevich et al. discloses the following claim limitations:**

As per claim 1, Arquilevich et al. teaches a recording position correction method for correcting position deviation in a sub-scanning direction crossing a main scanning direction of a recording position on a medium to be recorded [0019], wherein an inkjet type recording apparatus performs recording on said medium to be recorded by ejecting ink from a plurality of nozzles while allowing a recording head [0019], on which nozzle arrays comprising said plurality of nozzles provided in said sub-scanning direction are arranged in said main scanning direction, to perform scanning along at least one of forward and backward paths in said main scanning direction [0006], the method comprising: an ejection step of ejecting said ink from said plurality of nozzles onto said medium to be recorded [0006]; a measurement step of measuring an amount of position deviation in said sub-scanning direction of an ink dot recorded [0019]; and a correction step correcting a recording position of an ink dot to be recorded on said material for each of said plurality of nozzles based on said measured amount of said position deviation [0019], wherein said deviation is measured based on an interval in said sub-scanning direction between loci (figure 7, element 701 and 709; [0069]) drawn by at least one nozzle of each a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array (figure 7, element 709 – different colors are different arrays) which are not adjacent to each other among said plurality of nozzle arrays in said measurement step (figure 7, element 709 – the magenta array cannot be adjacent to all of the cyan, yellow and black arrays).

As per claim 3, Arquilevich et al. teaches a recording position correction method, wherein ink is further ejected from a nozzle [0006].

As per claim 5, Arquilevich et al. teaches a recording position correction method, wherein said ink is ejected while said recording head performs scanning along said forward and/or backward path(s) [0073] in said main scanning direction in said ejection step, and said recording position of said ink dot is previously shifted and corrected in said correction step [0019] based on an intermediate value between an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded in case said ink is ejected while said recording head performs scanning along said forward path in said main scanning direction [0018] and an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded in case said ink is ejected while said recording head performs scanning along said backward path [0073].

As per claim 6, Arquilevich et al. teaches a recording position correction method, wherein said ink is ejected while said recording head performs scanning along said forward and/or backward path(s) in said main scanning direction in said ejection step [0073], and correction is performed in said correction step, wherein said recording position of an ink dot to be recorded along said forward path in said main scanning direction is previously shifted based on an amount of position deviation in case said recording head performs scanning along said forward path in said main scanning direction and said recording position of an ink dot to be recorded along said backward path in said main scanning direction is previously shifted based on an amount of position deviation in case said recording head performs scanning along said backward path in said main scanning direction [0019] and [0063].

As per claim 7, Arquilevich et al. teaches a recording position correction method wherein ink is ejected from at least one nozzle of each the first nozzle array and the second nozzle array [0006].

As per claim 8, Arquilevich et al. teaches an inkjet type recording apparatus for performing recording on said medium to be recorded by ejecting ink from a plurality of nozzles while allowing a recording head, on which nozzle arrays comprising said plurality of nozzles provided in said sub-scanning direction [0019] are arranged in said main scanning direction, wherein ink is ejected from at least one nozzle of each of a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array (figure 7, element 709 – different colors are produced by nozzles in different arrays) which are not adjacent to each other (magenta cannot be adjacent to cyan, black, and yellow), to perform scanning along at least one of forward and backward paths in said main scanning direction [0006], comprising a correcting unit correcting a recording position of an ink dot to be recorded on said material for each of said plurality of nozzles based on an interval in a sub-scanning direction (figure 7, element 701), caused by a tilt [0067] of the recording head between loci drawn by at least one nozzle of each of the first nozzle array and the second nozzle array (different colors are produced from nozzles in different arrays) wherein the sub-scanning direction is perpendicular to said main scanning direction (figure 7, sub-scanning and scanning directions are along the x and y axes of the print media).

**Arquilevich et al. does not disclose the following claim limitations:**

As per claim 1, Arquilevich et al. does not explicitly teach nozzle in a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array not adjacent to each other in a main scanning direction

or the at least one nozzle of said first nozzle array and said at least one nozzle of said second nozzle array are located at different positions in said sub-scanning direction in said ejection step.

As per claim 3, Arquilevich et al. does not teach ink further ejected from a nozzle of a nozzle array among said plurality of nozzle arrays except said two nozzle arrays in said ejection step, and said recording position of said ink dot to be recorded on said material for each of said plurality of nozzles is previously shifted and corrected based on an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded from at least one nozzle of each of said two nozzle arrays and at least one nozzle of said nozzle array except said two nozzle arrays in said correction step.

As per claim 7, Arquilevich et al. does not teach ink is ejected from at least one nozzle of each of two nozzle arrays which eject said ink of two colors respectively among said plurality of nozzle arrays as priority is given to a color of which density is highest in said ejection step, and said recording position of said ink dot to be recorded on said material for each of said plurality of nozzles is previously shifted and corrected based on an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded from said nozzle of said two nozzle arrays in said correction step.

As per claim 8, Arquilevich et al. does not teach a recording head on which a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array comprise a plurality of nozzles provided in a sub-scanning direction are arranged in a main scanning direction, wherein the ink is ejected from at least one nozzle of each of two nozzle arrays which are not adjacent to each other in the main scanning direction, and wherein said at least one nozzle of said

first nozzle array and said at least one nozzle of said second nozzle array are located at different positions in said sub-scanning direction.

As per claim 12: the deviation is measured based on an ink dot recorded by at least one nozzle of each of two nozzle arrays most distanced from each other in said main scanning direction among said plurality of nozzle arrays in said measurement step.

**Endo et al. discloses the following claim limitations:**

As per claim 1, Endo teaches ink ejected from at least one nozzle of a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array which are not adjacent to each other in said main scanning direction among said plurality of nozzle arrays in said ejection step [0087] (figure 11, there are three nozzle arrays ( $K_D$  and  $C_D$ ;  $C_L$  and  $M_D$ ; and  $M_L$  and  $Y_D$ ); said recording position of said ink dot to be recorded on said material for each of said plurality of nozzles is previously shifted and corrected based on an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded from said nozzle of said two nozzle arrays in said correction step [0084]; and the at least one nozzle of said first nozzle array and said at least one nozzle of said second nozzle array are located at different positions in said sub—scanning direction in said ejection step (figure 11 – multiple nozzles in each row print, thus the at least one nozzle of the first array and the at least one nozzle of the second array can be printing in different positions in the sub-scanning direction)).

As per claim 3, Endo teaches said ink is further ejected from a nozzle of a nozzle array among said plurality of nozzle arrays except said two nozzle arrays in said ejection step [0104], and said recording position of said ink dot to be recorded on said

material for each of said plurality of nozzles is previously shifted and corrected based on an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded from at least one nozzle of each of said two nozzle arrays and at least one nozzle of said nozzle array except said two nozzle arrays in said correction step [0084].

As per claim 7, Endo teaches ink ejected from at least one nozzle of each of two nozzle arrays which eject said ink of two colors respectively among said plurality of nozzle arrays as priority is given to a color of which density is highest in said ejection step (figure 11, elements 1 and 2), and said recording position of said ink dot to be recorded on said material for each of said plurality of nozzles is previously shifted and corrected based on an amount of position deviation of an ink dot ejected and recorded from said nozzle of said two nozzle arrays in said correction step [0084].

As per claim 8, Endo teaches a recording head on which nozzle arrays comprising the plurality of nozzles provided in a sub-scanning direction are arranged in a main scanning direction (figure 11), wherein the ink is ejected from at least one nozzle of each of a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array that are not adjacent to each other in the main scanning direction among the plurality of nozzle arrays [0087] (figure 11, there are three nozzle arrays ( $K_D$  and  $C_D$ ;  $C_L$  and  $M_D$ ; and  $M_L$  and  $Y_D$ ).

As per claim 12: the deviation is measured based on an ink dot recorded by at least one nozzle of each of two nozzle arrays most distanced from each other in said main scanning direction among said plurality of nozzle arrays in said measurement step [0087] and (figure 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the recording position correction method of Aquilevich et al. with the disclosure of Endo in order to improve image quality. It would also be obvious to modify Aquilevich et al. with Endo because the printhead structure, in which all four colors are not adjacent to each other, is well known in the art. It is also well known in the art to have a printhead comprising four or more arrays that print using a plurality of nozzles.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arquilevich et al. (US 20020060709) and Endo (US 20020085057) in further view of Yuji (JP 05-330088).

As per claim 4, Arquilevich et al. teaches a recording position correction method, wherein the ink is ejected from a plurality of nozzles [0006] and said recording position of said ink dot is previously shifted and corrected for each of said colors in said correction step [0019].

As per claim 4, Aquilevich et al. does not teach ink ejected from said plurality of nozzles in order that a color of said ink from each of said nozzle arrays is different from one another in said ejection step, and said recording position of said ink dot is previously shifted and corrected for each of said colors in said correction step.

As per claim 4, Yuji teaches ink ejected from said plurality of nozzles in order that a color of said ink from each of said nozzle arrays is different from one another in said ejection step (figure 4, elements 1K, 1C, 1M, and 1Y; [0023-0030]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the recording position correction method of Arquilevich et al. with the disclosure of Yuji in order to more effectively correct recording position errors.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arquilevich et al. (US 20020060709) and Endo (US 20020085057, and further in view of Bruch et al. (US 20020163551).

As per claim 11, Arquilevich et al. discloses the method of claim 1.

As per claim 11, Arquilevich et al. does not disclose a correction step correcting recording timings of each of the nozzles based on the position deviation, said recording timings defining a timing at which the nozzle ejects the ink.

As per claim 11, Bruch et al. discloses a correction step correcting recording timings of each of the nozzles based on the position deviation, said recording timings defining a timing at which the nozzle ejects the ink [0017; 0121-0122].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the recording position correction method of Arquilevich et al. with the disclosure of Bruch et al. in order to more effectively correct recording position errors.

### ***Response to Arguments***

The applicant argues that Arquilevich fails to teach the deviation is measured based on an interval in the sub-scanning direction between loci drawn by at least one

nozzle of a first nozzle array and a second nozzle array which are not adjacent to each other in a main scanning direction among said plurality of nozzle arrays in said measurement step; and wherein said at least one nozzle of said first nozzle array and said at least one nozzle of said second nozzle array are located at different position in said subscanning direction in said ejection step". Arquilevich discloses, in figure 7, a test pattern (element 709) in which cyan, magenta, yellow, and black are printed. In [0006], Arquilevich discloses that there are columns of ink nozzles; within the columns, groups of nozzles of a certain color are placed together. Endo, in figure 3, also discloses each color being of a separate nozzle array; the nozzle arrays not adjacent to each other eject ink, as shown in figure 11. Arquilevich discloses deviation measured between loci drawn by a nozzle in a first and second array (two different colored test patterns). These nozzle arrays are disclosed in [0006] and in Endo's figure 3.

Claim 10 has been cancelled, therefore, applicant's arguments regarding Boleda in the rejection of claim 10 have been rendered moot.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura E. Martin whose telephone number is (571) 272-2160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:00 - 3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen D. Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Laura E. Martin



11/21/07  
MANISH S. SHAH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER